

ter of proper procedure, if the statute is waived for the taxpayer, it should be waived for the Internal Revenue Service, also.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Iowa.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 503 OF THE FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT OF 1949 TO AUTHORIZE GRANTS FOR COLLECTION OF SOURCE MATERIAL DEALING WITH THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1001, H.R. 6237.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is to amend section 503 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Administrator of General Services, within the limits of appropriated and donated funds available therefor, to make allocations to Federal agencies, and grants to State and local agencies, to colleges and universities, and to other nonprofit organizations and institutions, for the collecting, describing, preserving and compiling, and publishing of documents which are basic to an understanding and appreciation of the history of the United States. For the accomplishment of these purposes, the bill would authorize an appropriation to the General Services Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years an amount not to exceed \$500,000 each year, the bill further provides that prior to the making of allocations to Federal agencies and grants to State and local agencies and nonprofit organizations and institutions, the Administrator of General Services should seek the advice and recommendations of the National Historical Publications Commission.

Further, H.R. 6237 would require the Administrator of General Services to submit an annual report to the Congress concerning the projects undertaken, including detailed information on the receipt and use made of all appropriated and donated funds and would require the recipients of grant assistance to maintain adequate records, open to audit and examination by the Administrator and the Comptroller General of the United States or any of their duly authorized representatives, of moneys received and expended.

Heretofore, the National Historical Publications Commission, established pursuant to section 503 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services

Act of 1949, has been concerned with planning, encouraging, and assisting publication projects. H.R. 6237 authorizes the funds necessary for the Commission to more adequately maintain a well-balanced program, consistent with national needs and responsibilities, for the preservation and publication of source material significant to our Nation's history.

The two principal results of this proposed legislation would be, first, assurance by multiplication of copies of the preservation of historical source material of national significance which might otherwise be lost and, second, the broader distribution of such historical source materials to colleges and universities, to public and research libraries, and to scholars, students, and our educated citizenry generally, thereby increasing its use and multiplying its values.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I have had the privilege of serving for the past 4 years as a Senate member of the National Historical Publications Commission, and I have followed with a great deal of interest the course of this bill.

As the Senator from Montana has pointed out, the whole purpose of the bill is to preserve documents dealing with our early history and to make them available to historians in the days to come.

It is not an effort to write history; it is an effort merely to preserve the original historical papers.

In less than 200 years our National Government has grown from a handful of States acting together in their mutual self-interest, to a vast executive, legislative, and judicial complex governing the lives of 180 million people. The story of this growth, and its trials and triumphs, is the story of the development of a free democracy. It is most important that we preserve the historical records of this development so that we may have a complete and accurate picture of the events and personalities which contributed to the formation of our Government.

Not only is it important to increase the accessibility of these documents, but it is imperative that they be edited and presented more reliably than has been true in the past. Rather than give a historian's interpretation of historical events, or a simple narration of what took place, the Commission has tried to preserve and publish the actual records of the formative years of our Government. To date, the Commission has initiated, in cooperation with other Federal, State, and local nongovernmental agencies, more than 20 separate documentary publication projects. The first volumes of the Jefferson, Adams, and Franklin papers have already been published and have been received with much acclaim. Little-known details of the lives and ideas of the men involved are at last being brought to light and put forth in a comprehensive and readable form. Through the efforts of the Commission such knowledge will now be available to all interested in their Nation's history. In addition to these high-priority projects which the Commission felt had too long been neglected, 10 more projects are now in the planning stage.

I feel it is most important for the Na-

tional Historical Publications Commission to continue the work which it has so excellently begun. Though State historical societies, universities, and research institutions can make vast contributions to the preservation of our historical records, the Commission is in the best position to focus and coordinate the efforts in this area. It serves as an informed and discriminating channel to evaluate priorities and prevent duplication of activity.

The bill represents an effort that we should carry forward at this time in order to make original historical documents available in a form in which they can be used. It is a matter of great importance to me. I am happy to see the bill go forward.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement made by the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. FELL], published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 4, 1964, at the time when the bill was reported by the committee, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mr. President, under the authority granted to the General Services Administration in this legislation, the U.S. Government will, at long last, begin a service which has been badly needed for many years—the collection and publication of documents and other source materials significant to the history of our Nation.

Presidents of the United States, as far back as Thomas Jefferson, have endorsed the idea of careful compiling of our historic documents. Former Presidents Hoover, Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy, as well as President Lyndon Johnson, have urged more attention to the problem of collecting source documents which provide better understanding of our national beginnings, tradition, and history.

Under the provisions of this legislation, an amount not to exceed \$500,000 will be appropriated to the General Services Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for each of the 4 succeeding years. It is expected that this amount will be matched by private contributions, so that a total amount of \$1 million will be utilized in this important work, annually.

The General Services Administration provided our committee with a list of papers significant to the development of our Nation. It is apparent that much of this work will go undone if some assistance is not provided to the colleges, universities, scholars, and private groups who are interested in such undertakings. Informed witnesses told the committee that a number of projects are being held in abeyance for lack of some small support. Many universities can provide personnel and research facilities, but lack the little extra money to fully implement historical research projects. This appropriation is expected to give them the impetus to go ahead.

Thus far, our country has not given the support to this type of project that other nations have provided, but, under this legislation, we can expect to do slightly more than most other countries are doing. It is hoped that we can overcome any lag which may exist.

During the course of our hearings, this legislation was endorsed by many historic societies, historians, and officials of universities and colleges. The members of the Committee on Government Operations in reporting H.R. 6237 expects that enactment of this legislation will give assistance and encour-

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agement to the collection, reproduction, and compilation of documents which bear significantly on our history and heritage.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 6237) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CATALINA PROPERTIES INC.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 933, H.R. 2262.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 2262) for the relief of Catalina Properties, Inc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, line 3, after the word "That", to insert "in accordance with the findings of fact of the United States Court of Claims in the case of Catalina Properties, Inc. v. The United States, Congressional No. 12-60, decided July 18, 1962,".

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the committee report in justification of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt from the report (No. 964) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Catalina Properties, Inc., the sum of \$29,425.01, representing the amount determined by the Court of Claims, pursuant to congressional reference, to be equitably due Catalina Properties, Inc. The bill provides that the above sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of Catalina Properties, Inc., against the United States arising from rental payments on the Catalina Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., which were lost during the period from about December 15, 1952, to about March 15, 1953, because of inaction of certain officers and employees of the United States.

The provisions of this bill are identical with those of H.R. 12701 in the 87th Congress, which passed the House and Senate but did not receive Presidential approval.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

RECESS TO 1:30 P.M.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until 1:30 o'clock p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, at 12 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m., the Senate took a recess until 1:30 o'clock p.m. of the same day.

On the expiration of the recess, the Senate reassembled, when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. McGovern in the chair).

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I object. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The legislative clerk resumed the call of the roll.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call now be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT OF 1938

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business, H.R. 287, be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. 2136.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2136) to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arkansas?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with amendments, on page 2, line 17, after the word "any", to strike out "substantial portion"; on page 3, line 19, after the word "inserting", to insert "before the words, 'matters pertaining to', the words 'public relations' and"; on page 4, line 13, after the word "with", to strike out "respect to any matter pertaining" and insert "reference"; in line 15, after the word "or", where it appears the second time, to strike out "pertaining" and insert "with reference"; in line 16, after the word "the", where it appears the first time, to insert "domestic or"; in the same line, after the word "foreign", to strike out "or domestic"; on page 6, line 22, after the word "contributions", to strike out "made in connection with activities which require his registration hereunder which are required to be reported under the preceding provisions of this clause" and insert "the making of which is prohibited under the terms of section 613 of title 18, United States Code"; on page 7, line 20, after the word "mercantile", to insert a period; in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'financial, mercantile, or public relations'"; on page 10, line 25, after the word "section", to strike out "3" and insert "4"; in the same line, after "(g)", to insert "or (h)"; on page 11, at the beginning of line 23, to insert "(g) If the Attorney

General determines that a registration statement does not comply with the requirements of this Act or the regulations issued thereunder, he shall so notify the registrant in writing, specifying in what respects the statement is deficient."; on page 12, line 2, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "Whoever acts" and insert "It shall be unlawful for any person to act as an agent of a foreign principal at any time ten days or more after receipt of such notification without filing an amended registration statement in full compliance with the requirements of this Act and the regulations issued thereunder."; in line 7, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the comma and "shall, without regard to any penalties provided in subsection (a) of this section, be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both"; at the beginning of line 11, to strike out "(g)" and insert "(h)"; and on page 15, line 2, after "chapter 29", to insert "of title 18"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (b) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The term 'foreign principal' includes—

"(1) a government of a foreign country and a foreign political party;

"(2) a person outside of the United States, unless it is established that such person is an individual and a citizen of and domiciled within the United States, or that such person is not an individual and is organized under or created by the laws of the United States or of any State or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and has its principal place of business within the United States; and

"(3) a partnership, association, corporation, organization, or other combination of persons organized under the laws of or having its principal place of business in a foreign country."

(2) Subsection (c) is amended to read as follows:

"(c) Except as provided in subsection (d) hereof, the term 'agent of a foreign principal' means—

"(1) any person who acts as an agent, representative, employee, servant or in any other capacity at the order, request, or under the direction or control of a foreign principal or of a person any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign principal, and who directly or through any other person—

"(i) engages within the United States in political activities for or in the interests of such foreign principal;

"(ii) acts within the United States as a public relations counsel, publicity agent, information-service employee or political consultant for or in the interests of such foreign principal;

"(iii) within the United States solicits, collects, disburses, or dispenses contributions, loans, money, or other things of value for or in the interest of such foreign principal; or

"(iv) within the United States represents the interests of such foreign principal before any agency or official of the Government of the United States; and

"(2) any person who agrees, consents, assumes or purports to act as, or who is or holds himself out to be, whether or not pur-